

THE RALEIGH NEWS

VOL. XIV.-NO. 106.

RALEIGH, N. C. SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 5, 1879.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

What the News says about a "return to the economical taxes of twenty years ago" the Charlotte Democrat thinks is worthy of serious consideration at the hands of the approaching Legislature.

The Warrenton Gazette is a sensible paper. Its able and sagacious editor more than five years ago advocated the liquidation of the State debt and the letting of the public roads to the lowest bidder.

Gov. Vance will be happy to learn that the Milton Chronicle does not complain of him, but of course pursued in this senatorial confab by some of his par excellent friends, like the Raleigh News."

Richmond, Virginia, is a handsome and growing city. It now has over 70,000 inhabitants. During the past year there were 179 brick buildings erected in the city, 84 frame, and 34 old buildings enlarged, at a total cost of \$360,000. Its total taxes were \$609,434.33.

The Wilmington Star raises its potent voice in behalf of the overburdened tax payers in the State. The Star says: It is an outrage that some of the officials should receive the pay they do. Let us not withhold our hands, brethren of the quill and pencil, until the wrong is righted and the extravagance disappears. Let us give the Legislators line upon line. What say you?

SENATOR Merrimon may not be the dramatic orator as pictured by the San Francisco Call. His eloquence may lack that inspiration that thrill the veins and awaken strange thoughts. Smiles and tears may not be neighbors in his speeches as they are in human life. His style may not be fervid, impassioned, oriental in its richness and luxuriance. But in reply to Blaine's protest against the disfranchisement of the negro was emphatic. That was right and becoming in Senator Merrimon, because negro votes elected him to the United States Senate. Selah!

The News finds a strong ally in the Wilson Advance. That sterling journal says: The Legislature will meet next week and the session promises to be one of unusual importance to the people. As the members cannot by law draw pay for more than sixty days it is not probable that they will spend much of their time in political wranglings or in making bungcombe speeches. With the necessity for economy among individuals comes also the necessity for economy in the administration of the Government. If upon a close and thorough investigation of the matter it is found that the people are "too heavily to pay the present salaries of our public officials, we say let them be reduced, and let retrenchment and reform, if needs be, commence with the lowest county official and go up to the Governor.

The News is not burdened with a very voluminous correspondence, but of the sort it has the following is a sample:

"As a taxpayer and one of the people, believe me a hearty supporter of the News in its highly commendable efforts to reduce official salaries and other expenditures of the State government. While the people may not be very demonstrative, they are watching the course of your paper with deep interest, and I hear nothing but the strongest praise. You are right, and every farmer and taxpayer in the State will sustain you."

The extract is from a private letter. We would gladly publish the entire letter over the name of the writer, who is well known in the State, had we the authority to do so.

The Wilmington Sun thus graciously salutes the Legislature of '79-'80: The session, thanks to the wisdom of our last Constitutional Convention and the ratifying judgment of the people, will be one of only sixty days' duration. In that time every important thing that ought to be done for the public good can be accomplished by a body of men having ordinary intelligence. The practice has been to condemn our Legislators unqualifiedly for their shortcomings. It is true that some recent Legislatures have not been up to the old North Carolina standard. But that was perhaps not to be expected. In old times there was only one element in the government, and there was a homogeneity and unanimity to which we have been strangers since the introduction of another element. Let us not abuse our Legislatures indiscriminately. Let us rather hold up their hands. Fair and many criticism is one thing; jeers, jests and objugations are quite another.

A Suggestion About the Public Debt.

An esteemed correspondent asks space to submit the following suggestions touching the liquidation of the State debt.

"As is well known, the high United States tax on State bonds issue is so oppressive that it would be suicidal to attempt to organize and run them. It is further known that the scattered and shattered condition of our individual resources prevents a sufficient accumulation of them to buy bonds with which to establish 'national banks,' and hence we suffer for want of circulation in many parts of the State, for without banks it is impossible to have a sufficient circulation to sustain commercial

necessity and push enterprises to success.

"To circumvent this oppressive tax and, at the same time, give our people a home circulation which will be good and accessible to them as greenbacks, we suggest that when the Legislature settles the bonded debt of the State it do so by issuing four per cent. bonds a fraction larger in size than the greenback dollar and in denominations of one hundred, fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five dollars, with six coupons (three at each end) payable annually and receivable in payment of taxes and other dues to the State. This plan would secure several millions of circulation to the State, would be more acceptable to our people, and if the debt was settled on the basis last offered by the bondholders (some of them in 1876-'77, which was \$6,500,000 thirty year bonds bearing three percent for seven years and six per cent thereafter, we believe the people would rejoice. The coupons on these bonds would run across the ends and each six years, as they were exhausted, new bonds would be re-issued until redemption day came. This would have to be done so as to keep the size of the bonds small enough for ordinary or general circulation. The present acknowledged debt of the State, principal and interest, is \$23,270,702.

"The offer of the bondholders in 1876-'77 was to accept \$6,500,000 for \$21,409,383, or about 33 per cent. On this basis the new settlement would be \$7,756,900, for \$23,270,702. Our figures are very near correct. As to the equity and justice of a settlement on this basis, we will say something hereafter as we do not wish to confound argument with plan."

The Negro Again

A prominent colored citizen writes to thank the News for the publication in its yesterday's issue of an article from Pinchback's Louisiana, entitled "The Future of the Negro in Politics," and modestly requests its reproduction. In its stead-to-day we copy from that interesting Democratic sheet, the Washington Post, the following:

Let us see what the Radicals have done for the negro. They gave him the ballot before he was fitted to make an intelligent use of it, and then, in order to educate him up to its use, they sent him to a political school in which carpet-bag thieves were the teachers. They helped him to draw the race-line in politics by teaching him to hate and oppress his former master. They taught him how to steal and then cheated him out of his share of the plunder. They used his vote to keep the oppressors of the South in power, and to sustain the National Government. They used him as a cat's-paw to vote the property of the South into their own pockets, to pile up colossal State debts, to another the "Yankees" and to well-nigh destroy the Union.

All these things were done in the name and for the alleged interest of the negro. Now the negro has a popular interest in the welfare of the South. No principle of political economy is better understood than that the debt of a country must ultimately come out of the toll of the laboring class. Whence it follows that the sweat of the negro must restore property to the South and pay her immense State debts, if that is ever done.

Thus it appears that the Radicals have not done things for the negro's benefit, but for their own. They have not, but have despised him. If further proof were wanted it is found in their attempt to cut off his representation in Congress. The moment he attempts to exercise intelligently the franchise which they boast so much of having secured to him.

This new move is but the same game, played by the same men, and for the same selfish ends, that the country has seen so much of. But it has been played too often, and this time it will fail, and will set its projectors after their carpet-bag tools into that oblivion which they have so richly deserved.

"One of the people," in the Charlotte Democrat, ably indorses the News and the papers advocating a reduction of salaries. The writer says it is a movement in the right direction, and it is hoped the press will continue to "try and spare not," until this, and other radical changes, conductive to the relief of taxpayers, shall be effected. All clerkships, not impudently demanded by the duties of the office to which they are attached, should be abolished, and in some instances, the merging into one might be wisely adopted."

The Scotch Labor Troubles.

By Cable. LONDON, Jan. 4.—There are indications of an intention on the part of employers in the west of Scotland to enforce return to aggregate of fifty-four hours, as the weekly quota of labor. One or two large establishments have already posted notices to that effect. Men have as yet no action on the subject, but will hold a meeting for that purpose next week.

The Women who Work.

Washington Post.

The coming woman is not born in the purple. She is a daughter of the people. It is necessary for her to earn her own living. She has no objection to that. Indeed, she rather likes the idea of taking care of herself. For general women have, all the minor prophets to the contrary notwithstanding. But she will not work with her hands. On that she is fully resolved. So much has been said about the dignity of brain-work, that a strong prejudice against hand-work.

The American girl, eager, ambitious, intense, cherishes this prejudice in its full force. And when she comes to the point where it is necessary for her to choose her work, she sees many advantages in labor which are open to her and would lead to lucrative employment. This time, when the woman who was thrown upon her own resources was apt to do one of three things. She

Banks and Dividends.

Banks and dividends, or the relation between the dividends of a bank and the amount of stock held by its president and directors is the subject of an interesting letter in the New York Tribune. Its correspondent gives a list of the New York banks, their capital, surplus, dividends in 1876 and 1877, the price of the stock and the number of shares held presidents and other directors. The argument is that banks that are managed directly by the men who own the controlling interest in them make the best stocks. But consider this in the case of the Chancery Bank with a capital of \$300,000 and surplus of \$3,100,000, with bi-monthly dividends aggregating 100 per cent a year, and managed by a president and directors who altogether own but 132 shares or \$13,200 out of its \$500,000 capital stock. The Tribune's correspondent proves too much.

VIRGINIA.

The Rivers Ice-Locked—Bills Stopped—New Election Ordered.

By Telegraph to the News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—The thermometer this morning was down to 5° above zero. The weather moderated during the day, but this evening the temperature is again falling.

Reports from along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, west of Charlottesville, indicate a range of from two to two and a half degrees below zero.

The express train due here this morning was behind time 5 hours. The northbound, due at 1:35 a. m., was delayed nearly two hours.

Reports from other points in the western portion of the State show similar effects of the cold snap. The river from this city to its mouth, is blocked with ice, and navigation is completely suspended.

The canal is also blocked with ice along its whole length.

The Tredegar Iron Works, flouring mills and other industries, dependent upon the water supply, have been forced to suspend operations.

The Governor has issued a writ for an election, to be held on the twenty-third instant, in the First Congressional District, to elect a successor to Hon. B. Douglass, deceased.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Brief News Notes from all Parts of the World.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

The funeral of Judge Sherman was held at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. His brother, Gen. W. T. Sherman, was present.

A heavy snow is falling at Oswego, N. Y., blocking the railways, and stopping all traffic.

The Cornish Bank, at Truro, Cornwall, has closed. About \$300,000 are on deposit.

The Sub-Treasury at New York paid out yesterday only \$17,000 in gold legal tenders, and took in only \$1,355,000 in exchange for notes.

All the trains on the Southern branch of the New York Central Railroad have been abandoned, and lie under mounds of snow.

Great crowds are attending the exciting trial of Mrs. Cobb, at Norwich, Connecticut, and her criminality is being proved.

A good deal of live oak timber, cut from Government reservations in Florida, is being captured by special agents.

A fire at Hingham, Mass., last evening, destroyed the public library.

Comparative Movements of Cotton in Raleigh.

Receipts for week ending January 3d, 1879, 643 bales.

Receipts for same week last year, 756.

Decrease in receipts for week this year, 113.

Receipts for month of December, 1878, 6,703.

Receipts for month of December, 1877, 8,125.

Decrease in receipts for month in 1878, 1,362.

Receipts for month December, 1876, 6,320.

Whole receipts since last Sept. 1st, 32,192.

Receipts for same time last year, 29,082.

Increase in receipts this year to date, 110.

The market has been quite active during the past week, and prices have been fluctuated, but closed at about quotations of last week.

Intelligence and Advancement in Mecklenburg Farming.

By Cable to the News.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Juan Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate the King of Spain, was executed at 8:35 o'clock this morning. At midnight the prisoner made a will, leaving his property to his wife; at 5 he attended mass; at 8 he was led from the prison and conducted to a carriage, in which he was conveyed to the scaffold, which he mounted without support, listening meanwhile to the admonitions of the priests. Two battalions of troops were drawn up around the scaffold, which he faced with firmness and coolness.

Dr. Calloway was one of the oldest and most generally esteemed citizens of Wilkesboro. She had been living with her husband in Louisiana for number of years, and, after his death, returned to her old home. The mother, with her little ones, left here for Statesville on the morning of the 27th, and arriving there, stated by private conveyance to Wilkesboro, a distance of 40 miles, herself and eight children in our carriage. The cold was extremely severe, the roads were heavy and the mail route was almost closed up. All the party must have suffered greatly from the rigorous weather, especially so since the journey occupied about forty-eight hours; but it was a sad ending which it had when finished, for Miss Rose, arrived at her old home, learned for the first time that her father was a corpse in the house, and eight children in our carriage. The cold was extremely severe, the roads were heavy and the mail route was almost closed up. 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DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1879

ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The News Building, No. 6 Martin Street

Senator Merrimon said to the New York World: "I am utterly opposed to the system of securing pledges from members of the Legislature to vote for this or that candidate before going into caucus." But "my friends have made a canvass of the Legislature and tell me I will be elected." "Well yes, it may be."

That is an ugly report in circulation to the effect that Adjutant General Jones has ordered the officers of the State Guard to Raleigh to see that there is a "fair count" in the Senatorial election. There is another ugly report to the effect that the old "Ring" that beat Vance in 1872 boasts that \$100,000, will be used to defeat him in 1879. Still another report, to which some significance is attached, is that Gen. Clingman is, or is not a candidate for the United States Senate. We ask no body to credit these harrowing reports.

While Senator Merrimon was replying to Blaine the Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Call was sipping "ice tea" in the San Francesso restaurant. It was then his vivid imagination conjured this picture: As I write Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, is addressing the Senate, or what is left of that august body. His voice, which naturally is rich, is urged to its highest key; he shricks; he raves; he tears a passion to tatters; he swings his fist; but now runs his long bony fingers through his curling locks; he shakes his head like a lion's mane; he pauses, throws back his massive head, sweeps the gallery with a terrific glance, &c."

The Speakership.

The near approach of the Legislature quickens the interest in the organization of the House of Representatives. A deep interest is felt in the choice of Speaker. This is because of the re-election of the presiding officer sustains to the legislation of the session. Strive he never so hard to be impartial and non-partisan he nevertheless influences legislation and if he uses the power of his position purposely he may affect legislation to a degree that those unacquainted with the manner of the division of labor in legislative bodies and modes of parliamentary proceedings cannot appreciate. Hence it is that the selection of speaker is a consideration of no little importance. In the committee of the appointments of the committees alone, the whole legislation of a session is seriously affected. Those appointments are wholly in the hands of the speaker. He is limited only by custom and public sentiment. Inasmuch as all measures introduced in the Assembly must go into the possession of the committee charged with the duty of examining and considering the subject which the measure touches, for investigation and report, and as the committee has the power to alter, amend or substitute another bill, it

The committee is a distinct entity in the Assembly, and its members look upon the rejection of a recommendation as a defeat and a humiliation, hence there comes into play not only the conviction if the members be acting honestly that the report ought to be adopted, but the pride of organization. Personal appeals for support of the measure are not at all infrequent under the circumstances. It is doubtful if all of this was anticipated in the beginning, but that it is so now none acquainted with the workings of parliamentary bodies will doubt. Consider, then, a Speaker, who as he ought to be and generally is, acquainted with the antecedents and personal relations of the House over which he is to preside, and himself friendly to a certain corporation, and perceive what influence he may exert in favor of that corporation in the appointment of that committee, to which all matters touching the interests of that corporation, must, in the system which obtains, be referred. What is true of the corporate interests of the State, is true of all other interests, and in consequence that, by the nature of his position, of the duties he must discharge, the Speaker is one of the most influential of the few powerful officials of the State. How much he may influence legislation, in its various stages after it has passed the ordeal of the committee, in the mere administration of the business of the session, well known to all habitues of legislative halls.

Thus it is that the selection of a speaker by the approaching Legislature may well be a matter of interest to the people. The Legislature touches all. Every man in the State is more or less affected by a session of the Legislature. A good man in the chair is what is needed, and the prospects encourage the opinion that a good man will fill the chair. It is unprofitable at this writing to go into details.

The Supreme Court.

To-morrow the new Supreme Court will meet in session for the first time. It will be a memorable day in our history as a State. In 1870 the Democratic party recovered the Legislative branch of the State Government. Disappointed by the defeat of Judge Merrimon, our candidate for Governor, from recovering the executive branch in 1872, the Democrats rallied and under the gallant leadership of Zebulon B. Vance drove the enemy from the executive offices in 1875. To-morrow the Supreme Judiciary will pass into Democratic hands for the first time since the carpet-bag invasion. The people have now entrusted every branch of the State Government to our keeping.

The names of Smith, Ashe and Dil-

lard are a guarantee that the bench of the Supreme Court will restore the respect and veneration with which in former days our highest judicial tribunal was ever wont to be regarded.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina was first organized in 1818, a Court of conference composed of the Superior Court Judges discharging the functions of a Court of appeals up to that date. Until the adoption of the Constitution in 1868 our Judges held their offices by life tenure, i.e. during their lifetime. This will account for the comparatively small number of occupants of that bench during the half century it existed from its organization in 1818 to 1868. During all this time the number of Supreme Court Judges was three, this is the Radical Constitution increased to five, but with the introduction of Democratic ideas of retrenchment the number has now very properly been again reduced to three.

The first Chief Justice was John Louis Taylor, who was elected in 1818 and presided for 11 years, dying in 1829. He was succeeded by Leonard Henderson, who died in 1833 after presiding very acceptably for 4 years. Judge Henderson was one of the Associate Justices when elected Chief Justice. He was succeeded by Thomas Ruffin, the Associate Justice, very great lawyer, who resigned in 1852, after a tenure of 19 years. Chief Justice Frederick Nash, who succeeded, presided very acceptably for six years up to his death in 1858. On his death Richmond Mumford Pearson was called to the Chief Justiceship (after a previous service of 12 years as a Superior Court Judge and 10 years as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court) which position he filled through all the vicissitudes of the war and the changes of parties up to his death in 1878. Our sixth Chief Justice, Hon. W. N. Smith, was appointed by Gov. Vance to succeed. So fitting a choice was approved by the Democratic party in convention and by the people at the ballot, by a re-nomination and elect on without opposition. Long may he continue to be our last.

The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, other than those four who as above stated became Chief Justices have been John Hall, John D. Toomer, Joseph J. Daniel, William Gaston, William H. Battle, Matthias E. Manly, i. e. 6 in all for the past 50 years of the Court. Since 1868 we have had as Associates Edwin G. Roade, W. B. Rodman, Thomas Settle, Robt P. Dick, Nathaniel Boyden, William P. Bynum and W. T. Faircloth, 7 in number.

The longest continuous service on the Supreme Bench was Judge Pearson's 30 years, 10 as Associate and 20 years as Chief. The shortest was Judge Toomer, who resigned in 1829, after 6 months tenure. Chief Justice Pearson was the first Chief Justice since the original formation of the Court who was not, when promoted, an Associate Justice.

VEGETINE.

REPORTS FROM OHIO.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.—I have sold the Vegetine for several years. It is becoming popular, companies for which respectively.

J. J. BROWN, Druggist and Apothecary.

Vegetine

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

Dear Sir.—I have used your Vegetine for some time, and can truthfully say it has relieved me of all my trouble, and is a cure for diseases of the kidneys. I cheerfully recommend it.

O. H. SMITH.

Attested to by K. B. Ashford, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central Avenues.

Vegetine

Kidney Complaints.

AKRON, O., March 23, 1877.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir.—My wife has used your Vegetine for Kidney Complaint and General debility, and so far she likes it very well, and as a medical one.

THOMAS H. COOPER, West M. Druggist.

I am personally acquainted with Dr. H. G. Dutcher, editor of Akron.

A. M. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

Vegetine

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir.—I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after the use of a few bottles of Vegetine I find myself in much better condition, having lost over fifteen pounds in flesh while taking the Vegetine. I will cheerfully recommend it.

Yours truly,

W. A. ARCHER,

No. 330 W. Sixth Street.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

dec 18-78.

WATER WHEELS.

THE UNEQUALLED JAS LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES STEAM BOILERS SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

MACHINE MOULDED MILL GEARING.

SHAPING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS.

OF Improved Design. A Specialty.

Address, POOLE & HUNT,

Send for Circulars. BALTIMORE MD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

WALTER CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts.

Collections made in any part of the State.

Office in Bazaar Building, corner Fayette & Martin Streets.

Dec 23-78.

THOS. R. PURNELL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Raleigh, N. C.

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Office in Bazaar Building, corner Fayette & Martin Streets.

Dec 23-78.

WILL Q. BURKHEAD

ATTORNEY AT LAW

NEWTON, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District.

Collections made in all parts of the State.

Office in Bazaar Building, corner Fayette & Martin Streets.

Dec 23-78.

A. W. HAYWOOD, ATTORNEY AND CONSULTANT AT LAW

Office in Bazaar Building, opposite the new Post Office, Raleigh, N. C. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

He is especially interested in the banking business, previous to obtaining his license to practice law, he is a practical bookkeeper, and has a knowledge of the law of debts, the estate of deceased persons, taking accounts, &c. Refers by express permission to each of the Banks in Raleigh.

Dec 23-78.

E. G. READE, C. M. BUSBEE, F. H. BUSBEE

READE, BUSBEE & BUSBEE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,

Raleigh, N. C.

Practices in all the State and Federal Courts.

Office in Bazaar Building, corner Fayette & Martin Streets.

Dec 23-78.

HINDS & DEVEREUX

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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Practices in the State and Federal Courts.

Office in Bazaar Building, corner Fayette & Martin Streets.

Dec 23-78.

B. F. MONTAGUE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in J. P. Guile's Store,

Raleigh, N. C.

Special Attention Given to Collection of Claims and Remittances. Promptly made.

Bankrupts, National Bank, Citizens' National Bank; Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith and Judge Geo. V. Strong, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec 23-78.

D. R. W. WONES

WONES & WONES

Raleigh, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Franklin, Wake, Warren, Nash, Granville and Johnston, also in the United States, and Supreme Court.

Special Attention Given to Collection of Debts.

Dec 23-78.

B. B. Massenburg,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Franklin, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Franklin, Wake, Warren, Nash, Granville and Johnston, also in the United States, and Supreme Court.

Special Attention Given to Collection of Debts.

Dec 23-78.

ALFRED ROWLAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Cumberland, Chatham and Johnston. Collections made in all parts of the State.

Dec 23-78.

JOHN C. TROY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

LILLINGTON, N. C.

Practices in Harrell, Cumberland, Chatham and Johnston. Collections made in all parts of the State.

Dec 23-78.

W. E. MURCHISON

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Franklin, Wake, Warren, Nash, Granville and Johnston, also in the United States, and Supreme Court.

Special Attention Given to Collection of Debts.

Dec 23-78.

ALFRED ROSENBAUM

YOUNG & ROSENBAUM,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the Courts of Franklin

Paddy's Version of Excelsior.

'Twas growing dark so terrible fast,
When through a town of the mountain
passed.
A broth of a boy, to his neck in the
snow,
As he walked, his shillelah he swung to
and fro,
Saying, it's up to the top I'm bound for
to go,
Be jabbers!

He looked mortal sad, and his eyes were
as bright
As a bit of turf on a cold winter
night,
And will a word that he said could ye
tell?
As he opened his mouth and let out a
yellow
It's up to the top of the mountain I'll
go,
Unless covered up with this bothersome
snow,
Be jabbers!

Through the windows he saw, as he
travelled along,
The light of the candles and fires so
warm;
But a big chunk of ice hung over his
head.
Wid a shiver and groan, by St Patrick,
he said,
It's up to the very tip top I'll rush,
And then if it fails it's not myself it'll
crush,
Be jabbers!

Whist a bit! said an owl man, whose
head was as white
As the snow that fell down on that
miserable night;
Shure ye'll fall in the water, me bit of
a lad,
For the night is so dark and the walkin'
is bad.
Bed I, he'd not light to a word that
was said,
But he'd go till the top, if he went on
his head,

A bright, buxom young girl, such as
like to be kissed,
Axed him wasn't he shtop, how could
he resist?
So, snapping his fingers and winking
his eye,
While shunting upon her, he made this
reply—
Faith, I meant to kape on till I got to
the top,
But as yer shwate self has axed me, I
may well stop,
Be jabbers!

He stopped all night, and he stopped
all day,
And ye mmissn't be axing when he did go
away.
But wouldn't he be a bastele gossoon
To be laivin' his darlin' in the swete
honeymoon?

Whin the owl man has prates enough
and to spare,
Shure he might as well shtry if he's
comfortable there,

Be jabbers!
E. T. C.
Halifax, Dec. 28, 1878.

DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1879

THE CITY.

Weather Probabilities.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.
For the South, the weather is North
waying north. Wind, warm & dry
weather, with rain for snow; falling baro-
meter.

Index to New Advertisements

Chas. E. BURN—Exhibition.

JOHN DENISON—Entertainment.

Mrs. Wm. WOOLCOX—Local notices.

Mrs. C. WALLER—Private Boarding.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The Legislature meets on Wednesdays.

The members of the Legislature are coming in.

The dirt piles on Fayetteville streets are being taken from its appearance.

For Street M. E. Church services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor Rev. W. C. Norman.

The Supreme Court meets to-morrow. Judge Dillard is in the city. Judge Ashe is too unwell to be present.

A number of applicants for law licenses are in the city, and will go before the Supreme Court to-morrow.

An advertisement of the new boarding house of Mrs. C. Waller, on Morgan street.

The ruins of the buildings on Fayetteville street have not been torn down yet. They are reported as positively unsafe.

The mail deposited in the lamp postal letter boxes, soon to be put up here, is to be collected by a messenger sent from the city post office four times a day.

The ladies' festival for the benefit of the parsonage fund of the Person street Methodist Church, was continued last evening, and proved, as before, a success.

Mr. J. M. Blair has connected himself with the hotel on the European style kept by Mr. Higgs, on Harriet street. Mr. Higgs will hereafter take table boarders at this place, which will be found at once comfortable and convenient.

Mr. P. H. Andrew has a rowing machine at the Citizens' National bank, which is used as a means of exercise, and teaches the motions of rowing. There is no use for this accomplishment here, but summer visitors to Beaufort would find it a good thing to practice.

Pupil Personalities.

Rev. N. H. Wilson, D. D., will today occupy the pulpit of the Elevation street Methodist church. This is the first Quarterly Conference for the present year.

Pepper's Old Stand.

Has been reopened and put in first class order by Mr. W. R. Grainger, who will at all times keep hand the finest liquors and cigars. He has also a fine restaurant under the supervision of old eaters, Bob Hale, where all the delicacies of the season may be found. Call and see him, and you will be sure to repeat the visit.

Revenue Receipts.

The following were the collections and deposits of Internal Revenue in the 4th District of N. C., for week ending January 4th 1879.

Monday	263.13
Tuesday	1,054.00
Wednesday	557.46
Thursday	583.42
Friday	343.16
Saturday	
	\$3,181.17

Benefit.

The young gentlemen of the Calabrian Minstrels have kindly offered their services in aid of Messrs. Jones & O'Neill, whose cigar manufactory was entirely destroyed in the last fire. They will on Wednesday evening give one of their characteristic performances in aid of this worthy object. It is hoped they will be greeted by a full house, and that the receipts may reach handsome sum.

Fine spirits.

There who are judges of stimulants assert that "Harrington's Coop" whiskey is the best tipple extant. There must be truth in this by the way that famous brand is sought after, now, for the merits of being perfectly pure and of being made in the best manner. This whiskey finds favor in the eyes of the public, and many a bottle of it is put away in a closet and thence taken out and its contents sampled thrice daily. This fine liquor is for sale by all dealers.

The Jail.

There are now twenty denizens of the county jail, who are here more than two days when it is so cold and doors. A man in jail has many advantages. He has not a care in the world; no one to ask him how he spent his days, or if he is entitled to them. He doesn't have to run to files in the cold, but he stays in a cosy little cell, as happy as a king. The complexion of all save two of the jail's inmates is dark, only two being Caucasians. One woman lends the charm of female society to the place. It is remarkable that by the time the year begins its next term the jail will show all the cells full.

Railroad Building in the State.

During the past year there were constructed in this State:

- Milton & Sutherland (Va., line s.s.) to Milton, 4 miles..... 4
- Spartanburg & Asheville (S. C. line n. w. to Flat Rock)..... 4
- Western Carolina (Henry & Swannanoa Tunnel)..... 8
- Total in North Carolina..... 14

The total number of miles built in the United States during that time was 2,658, against 2,281 in 1877, 2,462 in 1876, 1,561 in 1875, and 2,023 in 1874. This shows an increase since the time of the panic in 1873.

A Roving Residence.

For a long time a house has been on the move, starting its base from the Second to the First Ward, but it has reached its journey's end, for, tired of going it, it has settled right across Washington street, where Edenton crosses it. The people thereabouts say they fear it has come to stay, and it really looks so. As to the inauguration of the street there are doubts, and one citizen yesterday observed that it ought to be some further on. He desired to ask the question why this house has been allowed to remain right in the street where it now is ever since three or four days before Christmas. It do's look a little strange, and perhaps the city authorities might look after it.

The Western Railroads.

The Charlotte Observer says: No work will be done on the Spartanburg and Asheville road in the way of construction until the weather moderates. The receiver of the road thinks that it will be completed to Hendersonville by the first of April, and that the sum \$35,000, allowed by the court, is sufficient for the purpose.

The last heard from the tunnel on the Western North Carolina Railroad was that the work was progressing at the rate of thirty feet per week, and that there is yet above a hundred and sixty feet to dig.

Removal.

That clever gentleman and veteran insurance agent, S. D. Wait, Esq., who has so well and so well deserved that sterling life company, the Concordia Mutual, has removed his office to the Union building. He has taken the room on the second floor, lately occupied as the office of Capt. R. A. Shewell, of the Farmer and Mechanic. Mr. Wait is well known in this State, and the company for which he agent has many friends. He states that despite no bad times the new business he has obtained in the State during the past two years shows the esteem and confidence the public have for his company.

The State Library.

Mr. Shaw, Librarian, State Library, has just made some changes in the arrangement of the library which prove especially convenient to the public. In the gallery of the room the supreme Court reports as well as the legislative documents are carefully arranged by consecutive dates, and made easy of access. The books in the lower shelves have been set in order, and the works on any subject given a place to themselves. The valuable collection of newspaper clippings, some of which are in English & French, cataloged early, have been placed in cases specially prepared, and as these are much in use the public will find the change convenient.

Burr's Oceanicon.

Burr's Oceanicon, or "war on the waves," a picture of the blockade between Nassau and Dixie, will be exhibited at Burr's Hall Monday night. These paintings are the work of Chas. E. Burr, of Wilmington, N. C., and are perfectly exact in every respect, and unexcelled in beauty and art. Among the scenes depicted are Views of Nassau, with the Steamer "Advance" leaving the harbour; Sunset view, Steamer Diana in a gale; Close chases; Throwing cotton overboard; Wreck of the Steamer June; Two men on a cotton ball; C. mediterranea cruise; Journals entering the port of Mobile. The American sailing ship, "Adventure," representing the introduction of yellow fever into Wilmington, N. C., is indeed grand, and seems beyond human conception. We still have numerous calls for "Japanese," and in a few days we will have another splendid lot, already selected.

The Western Railroads.

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Consignments of Cotton.

Our facilities for handling consignments of cotton are such as to enable us to guarantee the highest market price in every instance. Farmers will profit to their advantage to ship to us. Correspondence solicited.

"M. I. NORRIS & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

It Might Have Been.

When taking a retrospective of our past lives, how often does conscience whisper to broken spirits and wounded hearts the sad and words, "It might have been?" Thus it may be with the sufferer who endures the agonies of hemorrhoids, or piles, and needs not the counsel to try Barnum's Infallible Pile Cure, which is warranted to speedily and permanently cure this distressing disease. Manufactured by the Barnum Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C.

Gilt Edge Butter.

The finest on the market at Latte & Myatt.

New Consignment.

100 dozen eggs.
500 lbs. butter.
75 sacks N. C. flour.
200 lbs. N. C. hams.
All of which must be sold to-day Call early if you are in want.

Latta & Myatt.

Mineral Waters.

Apothecon, Congress,
Vichy, Deep Rock,
Empire, Buffalo, Lithia, Glue Alpine.

A large lot of beautiful Vases, Toilet Sets, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Imported Perfumery and Holiday Goods suitable for presents, at

SIMPSON'S
DRUG STORE.

Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars,
SIMPSON'S
DRUG STORE.

On Hand.

Paprika, Family flour,
North Carolina Family Flour,
Orange Grove Extra Flour,
Baking Powder, Family Flour,
Bolton's Virginia Corn Meal,
Marshall's Liverpot of Salt,
Clear Rib Bulk Malt,
Egerton's Scotch Snuff.

For sale at wholesale by

W. H. DODD.

Law's Card.

We warmly thank our numerous friends in Raleigh, Charlotte and throughout the State, for their liberal patronage this Christmas. We rightly estimated the cultured taste of North Carolinians in introducing the elegant and exquisite "Japanese" wares. Our stock has been well supplied, and our fine selection of "electric plate" was, as we are abundantly justified, and we will have, at once, to replenish our store. Fine vases, toilet sets, china and glass goods actually "sold themselves." We still have numerous calls for "Japanese," and in a few days we will have another splendid lot, already selected.

To the Public.

G. W. King, in rear of T. H. Briggs & Sons' Hardware Store is prepared to repair all kinds of steel Bridge Locks.

Bridge Locks, Latches, and

Brass Fobs of all descriptions, Door Locks, Trunk Locks and all kind of Lock work, Umbrellas, Flitting Machines and anything in the line of small Hardware, either Brass or Iron. Signs and Bell Hanging a specialty. Orders for any article in the best stand can have it to be made in the way that makes any customer go to the best stand.

These are facts brought out in the experience of the fall trade. Most of the large concerns are so extensively engaged in advertising that it is made a special department with a "head" and his assistants. The leading houses have a man skilled in the art of writing and displaying their notices. They study the various methods of reaching the public eye of every important journal as an advertising medium.

Rubbers, Rubbers, Rubbers.

At Woolcott's Open Front Store.

Ladies sizes, 50 cents; Misses and Children, 40 cents; and Gentlemen's, 75 cents per pair.

Stronach & Alcott, Commission Merchants.

Are selling from N. C. and R. & G. depots, and their Agricultural Machinery.

Warehouse, horse car loads best Timothy hay, one car load oats, one car load white corn, one car load hopped meal, one car load N. C. family flour, and chickens, eggs, North Carolina and Virginia butter, potatoes, onions and all kinds of country produce, at reduced prices. General instructions to "sell on arrival."

On the European.

One of the best places in the city is the Higgs House, on Harriet and Broad streets, which is open at all hours. There are to be found choice game, oysters and all the delicacies of the season. The house has attained note for the excellence of its cuisine and its many merits have made it very popular here.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

RALEIGH MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET:

Reported by PAUL FAIRSON, Official Reporter for the Board of Trade.

Raleigh, N. C., January 4, 1879.

Middling 5¢
Light Middling 4½¢
Low Middling 3½¢
Strict Good Ordinary 3½¢
Ordinary 3½¢
Middling Stems 5½¢
Long Stemmed Stems 4½¢
Good Ordinary Stems 3½¢

Tone of market steady. Receipts to-day 200 bales.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY Goods.

The JOBBING DEPARTMENT is filled with all kinds of dried goods, all of which were bought by the Case at Agents Cash prices.

Merchants will save money by buying at our door.

We beg to remind the public that a large portion of our goods is being sold at COST.

PAUL FAIRSON, 5c. SNOWBALL DAY, 5c.
MANA, Assorted, in 25 pieces, per
name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.
Decd. 31. 1878.

VALLEY WHISKEY.

R. F. Jones & Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

TOM COOPER'S

Laurel Valley

JENTENNIAL OLD RYE

—AND—

WHEAT WHISKEY.

a large lot

SWATON HAND FED, TWO TO FOUR

YEARS OLD.

universally acknowledged to be

THE FINEST WHISKY MADE

IN THE SOUTH PERSONS WISHING

Strictly Pure Spirits

FOR MEDICAL AND OTHER PURPOSES

can get any size package

From 3 to 50 Gallons,

By addressing T. N. COOPER, Eng. Mill,
Floyd County, N. C., or R. F